

Royal Borough of New Windsor



Annual Reports

OF

**THE MEDICAL OFFICER
OF HEALTH**

M. T. ISLWYN JONES, M.D., B.S., D.P.H.

and

THE CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR

F. ARNOLD

For the Year 1949



Royal Borough of New Windsor

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

<i>Chairman</i>	...	Alderman Major J. G. H. VIDLER
<i>Vice-Chairman</i>	...	Councillor Mrs. L. BRAZIER
<i>The Mayor</i>	...	Councillor R. H. TOZER

Members :

Ald. Mrs. M. E. SOUTH	Cllr. W. A. RAINE
Cllr. W. A. T. BAMPTON	Cllr. C. G. STOVELL
Cllr. Miss G. HANBURY WILLIAMS	Cllr. P. J. WILLMETT
Cllr. J. JARRATT	

WINDSOR AREA SUB-COMMITTEE OF THE BERKSHIRE COUNTY HEALTH COMMITTEE

<i>Chairman</i>	...	...	Alderman Major J. G. H. VIDLER
<i>Vice-Chairman</i>	...		Councillor Mrs. L. BRAZIER
<i>County Council Members</i>			County Councillor Mrs. A. M. GRATTON Dr. E. RICKARDS, M.S., F.R.C.S.
<i>Windsor Borough Council Members</i>			All Members of the Public Health Committee.
<i>Co-opted Members</i>	...		Dr. J. MACINNES Dr. K. WALTER

STAFF OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Medical Officer of Health :

M. T. ISLWYN JONES, M.D., B.S., D.P.H.

Public Analyst (part-time) :

THOMAS McLACHLAN, A.C.G.F.C., F.R.I.C.

Chief Sanitary Inspector :

F. ARNOLD, C.S.I., Certified Meat Inspector

Deputy Chief Sanitary Inspector :

F. BARKER, C.S.I., Certified Meat Inspector

Additional Sanitary Inspector :

D. G. OWENS, C.S.I., Certified Meat Inspector

Pupil Sanitary Inspector :

D. E. C. HAYWARD, C.S.I.

Senior Health Visitor :

Miss A. I. McALLISTER, S.C.M., Cert. San. Insp., H.V. Cert.

Health Visitors :

Miss B. H. BATTY, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.

Miss C. R. BISHOP, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.

Chief Clerk : Miss D. E. ROGERS

Clerical Staff :

Miss R. C. HUNT

Miss E. M. WOODARD

Miss P. BURNS

General Assistant : Mr. S. HOWARD

Royal Borough of New Windsor

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
MUNICIPAL OFFICES,
KIPLING MEMORIAL BUILDING,
WINDSOR.

TO THE MAYOR, CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS
OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE.

MR. MAYOR, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit my third Annual Report on the Health and Sanitary Conditions of the Borough for the year 1949.

It is gratifying to record that there were no serious epidemics in the town, but an outbreak of Typhoid at Crowthorne was sufficiently near to cause some concern. One passenger from the ship that arrived in this Country with several Smallpox patients aboard, came to Windsor and was kept under surveillance throughout the incubation period. One sporadic case of Para-typhoid occurred. Cases of Poliomyelitis, one of which was fatal, caused considerable anxiety to parents and officials. There were two notified cases of Food Poisoning, the evidence indicated a visitor to the home as the probable source of infection.

The Infant Mortality Rate, considered a sensitive index to social and economic conditions of the area, has remained at a low level, but the satisfaction gleaned from this is countered by the number of Pulmonary Tuberculosis cases notified during 1949. A careful scrutiny of the causes of the eleven infant deaths under one year revealed that six deaths had occurred during the first month and that most had died within a few minutes or hours of birth, which would indicate that the cause of death was closely associated with factors determined by conditions prevailing during the natal period.

Structural alterations to the Vale House Child Welfare Clinic were completed and both patients and staff have benefited enormously from the greatly improved working conditions.

A Health Week, the culmination of the health education programme of the department, was organised during March, 1949, and, remembering that it was a first attempt, it went far towards attaining its objective.

Since coming to Windsor I have yearned for the day when all the departments would be centralised under one roof, as that

would, I felt sure, remove many of the difficulties that beset the various departments. In December, 1949, the Departments moved into the Kipling Memorial Building and although the final allocation of offices remains to be done the benefits of centralisation are apparent. I regret that the Maternity and Child Welfare Clinics have not been, as yet, transferred from Victoria Street, but I hope that negotiations will terminate soon so that it will be my duty to instal these Clinics in Kipling Building shortly before departing to my new post at Bournemouth.

For the past two years, four months, I have been your first whole-time Medical Officer of Health and at times I have been imbued with the spirit of a pioneer. On such occasions it was reassuring to know that the Committee could be relied upon for support and that every member of my staff would assist me to the utmost of their ability. The advice and guidance of the County Medical Officer of Health and his staff were greatly appreciated.

I shall always remember the pleasant and harmonious relationship that has existed within the Health Department and it would be invidious to mention any individual member. I would like to express my gratitude to them all for their kindness and co-operation throughout my stay.

I am,

Your obedient servant,

M. T. ISLWYN JONES,

M.D., B.S., D.P.H.

Medical Officer of Health.

VITAL STATISTICS

Area (in acres)	4,616
Population (Registrar-General's Estimate, mid-year 1949) (Civilian)	22,240
Number of Inhabited Houses, 1949 (estimated) ...	5,731
Rateable Value at 1st April, 1949	£190,548
Sum represented by a Penny Rate	£793 4s. 4d.

Births

	LIVE BIRTHS		STILL BIRTHS	
	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
Total	238	188	5	2
Legitimate	215	175	5	2
Illegitimate	23	13	—	—
Birth Rate per 1,000 population			19.2	
Still-Birth Rate per 1,000 total births (Live and Still)			16.2	

Deaths

			<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
Total Deaths			114	131
Deaths of Infants under 1 year—				
Total			5	6
Legitimate			5	6
Illegitimate			—	—
Maternal Deaths due to—				
(a) Sepsis				0
(b) Other causes				1
Total				1
			<i>Windsor</i>	<i>England & Wales</i>
Death Rate per 1,000 population			11.0	11.7
Infant Mortality Rate			25.8	32.0

Causes of Death in the Borough during 1949

	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
All Causes	114	131
Respiratory Tuberculosis	4	1
Other Tuberculosis	1	0
Influenza	4	4
Cancer	17	24
Cerebral Haemorrhage	12	15
Heart Diseases... ..	40	42
Other diseases of the Circulatory System ...	2	6
Bronchitis	11	4
Pneumonia	2	6
Other Respiratory Diseases	2	1
Other Digestive Diseases	3	4
Nephritis	3	2

Other Maternal Causes	...	...	...	0	1
Premature Birth	...	...	...	1	0
Con. mal., birth injuries and infantile diseases				4	4
Road Traffic Accidents	...	...	...	2	0
Other violent causes	...	...	...	1	4
All other causes	...	...	...	5	13

PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

Notifications of Infectious Diseases

	AGE													Total noti- fied	Sent to Hos- pital
	Age not known	Under 1 Year	1 to 2	2 to 3	3 to 4	4 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 65	Over 65		
Scarlet Fever ...	—	—	1	1	1	2	10	1	—	1	1	—	—	18	8
Acute Poliomyelitis ...	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	5	4
Pneumonia ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	—	2	8	—
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	4	4
Erysipelas ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	4	—
Food Poisoning ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—
Measles ...	—	4	10	13	12	12	43	2	—	1	—	—	—	97	—
Whooping Cough ...	—	1	—	5	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—
Acute Bacillary Dysentery ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Paratyphoid B ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1

Acute Poliomyelitis

Five cases were notified of which two recovered without proceeding to paralysis, but one patient succumbed rapidly to the infection and died within a short time of becoming ill. A few suspected cases were admitted to the Isolation Hospital where, after further observation and investigation, the final diagnosis was changed and consequently the various preventive measures undertaken were found to have been unnecessary.

However, how much better to have mobilised the necessary forces, gone into action, all to no avail, than to have awaited confirmation and in the meantime allowed contacts to scatter and the disease to spread. In this respect I found the public only too willing to co-operate, but if wide and divergent opinions and different instructions had been given, the public would have rapidly lost all confidence, to the detriment of any preventive measures. Considerable co-ordination resulted from a directive on Poliomyelitis from The County Medical Officer and I feel that a similar policy throughout the Country would avoid neighbouring Medical Officers of Health issuing conflicting advice.

Diphtheria Immunisation

	<i>Primary</i>	<i>Booster</i>
Total Number immunised ...	298	276
Number aged 0— 4 years (inclusive) ...	273	—
Number aged 5—10 years (inclusive) ...	25	276

Once again there was no diphtheria within the Borough. The high percentage of children immunised ensured that a great majority of those in the danger years were effectively protected. When the fee payable to the general Medical Practitioner for diphtheria immunisation has been settled satisfactorily it will be possible to estimate much more accurately the total number protected, for at present there is no information available concerning those children immunised by their own doctors.

Throughout the year mothers have been urged to have their children immunised and particular stress was laid on the 4—5 year group receiving a “booster dose.” The immunisation state of all entrants to the schools was checked and those who needed a “booster” were advised to bring their children for one injection to the Immunisation Clinic.

Detailed information, illustrations and displays of materials used for diphtheria immunisation were exhibited during the Health Week.

Smallpox Vaccination

Total Number vaccinated ...	137
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The Bicentenary of the birth of Dr. Jenner was celebrated during 1949. Although the years have proved the efficacy of vaccination a few remain steadfastly opposed to it, but with the removal of statutory compulsion I believe that its value is being and will be more appreciated. Virulent smallpox has been introduced into this country several times in recent years, causing considerable alarm, but so far the disease has failed to spread to epidemic proportions. although the conditions upon its introduction appeared to have been most favourable for rapid dissemination. Vaccination was practised more universally during the war and the high degree of immunity in the community may have had a decisive influence in limiting the disease.

Windsor infants were vaccinated by appointment, usually after the Immunisation Clinic. Fresh Government Lymph was inoculated by the multiple pressure method under aseptic conditions. No severe re-action was encountered in a single case and this was probably due to strict asepsis, the fresh lymph, the employment of the multiple pressure method and careful instructions to the mother to keep dry and protect from infection the inoculated site.

Tuberculosis

The number of cases notified was 25 and 5 died from this disease. While this state of affairs persists, it is essential that

every possible means to combat this insidious infection should be utilised.

These statistics support cogently the arguments of the Regional Hospital Board when requesting a portion of the Kipling Building for a Chest Clinic. There can be little doubt but that such a clinic would help to reduce the incidence and the spread of pulmonary tuberculosis and that it would be a boon and a blessing to those in need of treatment.

The more widespread use of Streptomycin has given new hope to many patients and especially those who remain under treatment at home. The psychological response to such treatment, in itself, would contribute towards an improvement in the patients' conditions.

NEW CASES AND MORTALITY DURING 1949

<i>Age Periods</i>		<i>New Cases</i>				<i>Deaths</i>			
		<i>Respiratory</i>		<i>Non-Resp.</i>		<i>Respiratory</i>		<i>Non-Resp.</i>	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0 years	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 year	...	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
5 years	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15 years	...	2	5	—	—	1	1	—	—
25 years	...	8	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 years	...	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
45 years	...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
55 years	...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
65 and upwards	...	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
<i>Totals</i>	...	16	8	1	—	3	1	1	—

Infestation

Number of pupils examined	...	...	5,008
Number of pupils found to be verminous	...	...	100
Number of pupils with scabies	...	...	2

Health Week

The responsibility for Health Education is the dual responsibility of the Borough Council and the County Council. The Public Health Act, 1936, Section 179, places this duty on the Borough, while the County Council derives its powers from the National Health Service Act, 1946.

It was decided that the two authorities should combine forces to have a Health Week which would be the culmination of the health education programme. This was arranged to be

held in the Town Hall from the 7th—12th March, 1949. The programme consisted of a Health Exhibition, films, lectures, demonstrations, competitions and a Brains Trust. The assistance of many organisations was enlisted, a major part being taken by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, the Ministry of Food and the Central Office of Information. Several prizes for the competitions for parents were given by local business firms.

The Opening Ceremony by the Dowager Lady Mount, O.B.E., with the Mayor of Windsor in the Chair, launched the Health Week most satisfactorily and, in spite of wintry weather, there was a constant stream of visitors throughout the week. The lectures and films were not very well attended, but the Brains Trust was an unqualified success. An excellent baby bathing and feeding demonstration by the Health Visitors was appreciated by a critical audience.

In reviewing the week's activities, I felt that the results warranted the long, tedious preparatory work. The sudden cold weather was undeserved bad luck and it undoubtedly decreased attendance and added to the discomforts of the Corn Exchange.

The following statistical information is only an approximate estimate :

Number of public admitted	...	2,000—2,500
Number of school children admitted	...	240
Number attending films	...	500
Average number attending per lecture	...	20
Approximate number attending demonstration		40
Approximate number attending Brains Trust		80

GENERAL PROVISIONS OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA

Isolation Hospital, Maidenhead

As there were no major epidemics in the town during the year, only a few cases were admitted to the Isolation Hospital, but there were occasions when children were nursed at home, in the care of their own doctor, under rather unsatisfactory conditions of isolation. The tendency to treat Scarlet Fever too casually may result in a recrudescence of its old virulence.

Hospital Services

King Edward VII Hospital, Old Windsor Hospital and Canadian Red Cross Memorial Hospital, Taplow, have continued to provide a very satisfactory service for this area. The hospital services have had to cope with very heavy demands which, at times, have proved a great strain on the available resources. The limited accommodation available at the Hospitals has restricted development and the North-West Metropolitan

Regional Hospital Board has tried to relieve this strain by obtaining new premises.

A request was made for half the ground floor wing at the Kipling Building for use as a Chest Clinic. The needs for providing this accommodation were succinctly and lucidly presented to the Borough Council by a delegation from the Regional Hospital Board. This clinic would deal primarily with pulmonary tuberculosis, but many other chest complaints would be investigated and treated.

Cancer of the lung is becoming a more frequent cause of death and unless diagnosed in the very early stages it soon infiltrates so that operative treatment is of little avail. With a well-equipped clinic staffed by experts the people of Windsor and district would receive a first-rate service which would undoubtedly contribute greatly to the reduction of tuberculosis and other chest diseases.

The Borough Council has the onerous task of deciding whether this accommodation can be made available; it has to weigh carefully the merits of each application, but I am convinced that a decision which will benefit the health of the community should far outweigh any financial consideration.

Throughout the summer months when acute poliomyelitis was epidemic, the E.N.T. surgeon wisely desisted from performing any operations on the throat, because of the possibility of increasing the risk of contracting poliomyelitis. This resulted in increasing the waiting list of children for tonsillectomy.

The ophthalmic services have been faced with a very heavy demand and consequently some children, requiring special lenses, have had to wait long periods for their spectacles. This situation seems to have been somewhat aggravated by the increased number of breakages and replacements that occurred. It is hoped that the balance of demand and supply will be soon stabilised.

The accommodation for the chronic sick has been limited and hardly adequate for the demand. Admission was arranged in accordance with the urgency of the case and priorities were assessed on behalf of the Regional Hospital Board, by Dr. Gordon Robson.

Maternity and Child Welfare

The Infant Mortality Rate for the Borough of 25.8 deaths of infants under 1 year per 1,000 births was a slight decrease on the previous year. A closer scrutiny of this figure gives still more satisfaction for 6 out of the total 11 infant deaths occurred within a very short time of birth, indicating that the 6 infant deaths were associated with pregnancies rather than conditions subsequent to the births. Most of these deaths were due to either prematurity or congenital malformations.

Every possible effort is being made at Ante-Natal Clinics and at the confinements to avoid these catastrophies, but it is essential, if these neonatal deaths are to be reduced that a more intensive research should be made into genetic influences and factors affecting intra-uterine development.

There were 5 deaths of infants between the age of 1—12 months. This is a low figure and can be considered a good index of the success and devotion to duty of the Health Visitors.

**DEATHS FROM STATED CAUSES AT VARIOUS AGES
UNDER 1 YEAR OF AGE**

<i>Cause of death</i>	<i>Under 1 week</i>	<i>1-2 weeks</i>	<i>2-3 weeks</i>	<i>Total under 4 wks.</i>	<i>1 mth. and under 3 mths.</i>	<i>3-6 mths.</i>	<i>6-9 mths.</i>	<i>9-12 mths.</i>	<i>Total Deaths under 1 year</i>
Prematurity ...	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Pneumonia ...	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	—	4
Congenital Atelectasis ...	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2
Asphyxia Neonatorum	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Bronchitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Acute Perip- heral circula- tory failure...	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Congenital opening in Oesophagus	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
<i>Total Deaths...</i>	6	—	—	6	3	1	1	—	11

**Summary of Work done at Child Welfare Centres
and Ante-Natal Clinics**

CHILD WELFARE CENTRES.

Total number of attendances	7,055
Number of children who made first attendances ...	403
Number of new attenders under 1 year of age ...	382
Number of new attenders between 1 and 5 years of age	21

ANTE-NATAL CLINIC.

Number of expectant mothers attended	63
Number of attendances made	224

POST-NATAL CLINIC.

Number of mothers attended	26
Number of attendances made	31

Summary of Work done by the Health Visitors during 1949

Number of first visits to Infants	...	...	...	395
Number of re-visits to Infants	...	...	...	1,908
Number of visits to children, 1—5 years	...	...	...	2,985
Number of other visits	...	...	...	623

Child Welfare Centres

<i>Centre</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Sessions</i>	<i>Sessions attended by Medical Officer</i>
WINDSOR ...	Victoria Street	Wednesday } 2—5 p.m. Friday }	Wednesday, 2—5 p.m.
CLEWER ...	Vale House ...	Tuesday } 2—5 p.m. Thursday }	Tuesday, 2—5 p.m.

WINDSOR CLINIC.

The transfer of the various clinics from Victoria Street to the Kipling Memorial Building has not yet been achieved. Further strain has been placed on these old premises by the decision of the Old Windsor Hospital to accept an invitation from the Windsor Area Health Sub-Committee to hold two Ante-natal sessions per week at Victoria Street. A large proportion of the mothers attending the Old Windsor Ante-Natal Clinic are Windsor residents and, although a special bus transported the majority of the mothers from Windsor to the hospital, there were a few who, because they had young children, had to walk pushing a pram all the way to Old Windsor. The arrangement was unsatisfactory and the Hospital Authorities immediately accepted the offer of premises for their Ante-Natal Clinic. The new arrangements have functioned smoothly and, undoubtedly, have benefited most of the mothers attending the clinic. The improved facilities and greater comfort at the Kipling Memorial Building will maintain a high standard of efficiency with less expenditure of time and effort.

CLEWER CLINIC.

Structural alterations to the building have greatly improved the conditions at this clinic. By erecting partitions at the end of the big hall two consulting rooms were provided, while sufficient space was left for the sale of welfare foods, weighing, and for the mothers to sit down to undress their babies. The other room was converted into a store and since then there have been no discrepancies in the stock of welfare foods. If a small portion of this big store room could be partitioned off for storage, the remainder could be used as a pram shelter, and this would be very desirable as, at present, the mothers have to leave their prams in the open whatever the weather.

Ante-Natal and Post-Natal Clinic

This combined clinic is held at Victoria Street at the following times :

<i>Sessions.</i>	<i>Sessions attended by</i>
One session per month (3rd Tuesday in the month, at 10.30 a.m.)	Mr. Finlaison.
One session per fortnight (Tuesdays at 10.30 a.m.)	Medical Officer of Health.

Maternity Accommodation

	<i>No. of Beds.</i>
(1) Princess Christian Maternity Home	10
(2) King Edward VII Hospital ...	10 (abnormal cases only)
(3) Old Windsor Emergency Hospital	24
(4) Canadian Red Cross Memorial Hospital	32
(5) Registered Maternity Homes ...	9

Dental Clinic

Unfortunately, the mothers failed to utilise this service sufficiently to warrant the continuation of a special clinic. Although every mother was encouraged to have dental treatment, only a few attended, even though appointments had been made. Perhaps the location of the dental clinic in rather an out of the way spot might have adversely influenced the response and it may be well worth while to try again when the dental clinic has moved to the Kipling Building.

Domestic Help Scheme

This Scheme has continued to grow. At the beginning of the year the W.V.S. undertook the supervision of the Home Help workers. This relieved the strain on the Senior Health Visitor, but with the growth of the service the Senior Health Visitor is again devoting much of her time to this service.

Part-time Home Helps are engaged to serve a large number of cases, mostly for a few hours per week, but there are more serious cases needing long hours each week. Applications for Home Help are submitted to the Senior Health Visitor who visits the home, determines the need and assesses the number of hours required per week. The W.V.S. are then asked to detail a Home Help Worker to the applicant and all arrangements regarding time and place are settled by them. The success of the dual administration has resulted from a close liaison between the W.V.S. and the Senior Health Visitor. Fortunately, two members of the W.V.S. have accepted responsibility for this work and the appreciation and admiration of this Department for the W.V.S. has grown proportionately with the increase in the Home Help Service.

Number of Domestic Helps in January, 1949	...	16
Number of Domestic Helps in December, 1949	...	33
Number of Cases on the Register	... ..	84
Number of hours worked	... ..	12,446

Day Nursery

The Lawns Day Nursery continued to provide accommodation for 53 children between 2 and 5 years of age and two emergency vacancies which were fully utilised by those in difficult circumstances. Several children were admitted for a short period, to tide over a family crisis such as sickness or hospitalisation of the mother.

A review of the applications for admission for the year 1950 demonstrated that many belonged to the lower income groups and that without the additional earnings of the mother, the family budget would not be balanced. These parents were trying hard to earn sufficient to maintain their family at a reasonable standard, benefiting their children, the nation and the community in which they live.

Apart from the purely financial considerations, the nursery assisted parents whose children presented problems of behaviour or development. Difficult children, when placed in competition with others and in the care of trained personnel, were reformed and ceased to be a worry to their parents. The Matron co-operated fully in this respect but the demands on the staff limit the number of such cases that can be dealt with effectively.

The nursery was supplied with new equipment and it is hoped that much-needed renovation will be done during the coming year.

Total Number of children on register	... ..	53
Total Number of attendances	... ..	11,181
Number of children admitted during the year	...	38
Number of casual admittances	... ..	15
Total number of children on waiting list	... ..	65

The Nurseries and Child Minders Regulation Act, 1948

PLAY CENTRE, THAMES STREET

To meet the needs of many parents who are unable to enjoy any leisure or pastime without having their children with them, a private nursery was opened.

The nursery has been registered under the Nurseries and Child Minders Regulation Act 1948, having complied with the high standard demanded.

The play centre was opened to supply a demand by a section of the community, which cannot be met satisfactorily in any other way. The organisers should be commended upon overcoming many difficulties and for a conception which will benefit many parents.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE BOROUGH

Water Supply

An ample and satisfactory water supply was maintained throughout the year and it was only for a short period, during the very dry summer, that it was deemed necessary to ask the public for strict economy in the use of water. Regular samples were examined and the results were satisfactory.

Refuse Disposal

Although tipping of refuse outside the Borough was continued, a regular and satisfactory service was provided. The total refuse for dumping was reduced by the co-operation of the public in the Salvage Campaign. The appearance of small neat trucks for collecting waste food impressed the public of the importance ascribed to salvage by the authorities.

Daily Collection of House Refuse : Pilot Survey

The Borough Engineer has formulated a small scheme for the daily collection of house refuse from a selected area of 336 houses. From the Public Health viewpoint the advantages of this scheme are obvious, and the benefits to the householder are equally patent.

Householders have been provided by the Council with two small containers, each of a capacity of about $\frac{1}{2}$ cubic foot, fitted with non-detachable lids, one for kitchen waste, the other for all refuse except paper, the latter being kept separate and stored in a small box. These are easily handled and each householder places the containers to be emptied near the entrance gate. This reduces the work of the collector and ensures a speedier rate of collection. The operator has a small electric tractor with containers on it for refuse, kitchen waste and paper.

It is hoped that the economics of this scheme will prove sufficient inducement for its adoption.

Sanitary Inspection of the Borough

Full details of this work will be found on pages 20, 21 & 22.

Smoke Abatement

On a few occasions during the past year it has been necessary to remind certain factories that smoke can be a nuisance and on the whole there has been a satisfactory response. Usually the poor quality of the coal was blamed, but probably the boiler operator was equally to blame. I feel that a very strict control of smoke must be enforced in Windsor as, if smoke was produced in any quantity, it would soon mar the many historic buildings in the town.

Swimming Baths

The Council decided to close permanently the swimming baths and to convert them into a boating pool. This conversion has improved the appearance of the river front and added another amenity which will also benefit the health of many children.

HOUSING

The Council supplied 62 units of accommodation during the year but there remained very many cases on the waiting list whose health and morale were adversely affected by the poor conditions in which they lived.

Seven demolition orders were made and 30 houses were actually demolished. Four condemned properties were being lived in, the landlords having been granted licences to rent the houses for a further specified period.

The Town Planning Committee requested a report on Clearance Areas and this Department indicated the areas that would require inspection during the next 20 years and particularly the areas that would be dealt with as soon as permission could be obtained for declaring Clearance Areas.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948

Section 47.—Persons in Need of Care and Attention

Fortunately it was only on one occasion that it was found necessary to employ this procedure. A few enquiries were made by relatives and friends of old people who were living on their own in rather neglected conditions. Some were motivated by consideration for the old folk and others by personal reasons.

On one occasion I visited an old couple who were living in very insanitary conditions but steadfastly refused to leave their home. Due to failing health and old age they had gradually given up all attempts at maintaining a reasonable standard of cleanliness. The house was infested with vermin and in an unbelievable insanitary condition, while the old people themselves were obviously in dire need of nursing care. After a little persuasion they agreed to being admitted to hospital.

On one occasion recourse was made to this Section. An old lady living in insanitary conditions refused admission to hospital although she was emaciated and in poor health. The Public Health Committee, upon receipt of a certificate, instructed that a notice be served on the old lady and on the Superintendent of the hospital instructing them to appear before a Court of Summary Jurisdiction where the Local Authority would request for an Order to remove the old lady to hospital.

This procedure enforced delays which would have serious consequences in cases of urgency. The ultimate responsibility for providing accommodation rested on the Regional Hospital

Board and it was difficult to decide whom to nominate as the person responsible for providing the accommodation. The co-operation of the Medical Superintendent and of Dr. Robson, who has been appointed, by the North-West Regional Hospital Board, to decide the degree of urgency for admission of such cases, enabled me to overcome that difficulty. The case was examined by Dr. Robson and he recommended immediate admission but the patient refused and it was necessary to await the Court Order. Unfortunately, the old lady died a few days before this could be obtained.

This procedure should be revised so that the freedom of the individual is in no way jeopardised but that the authority can act quickly in an emergency.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

Milk Supply—Milk Register. *See page 28.*

Milk (Special Designations)

(Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk) Regulations, 1949

This long delayed legislation will have far-reaching influence on the milk industry and the public health. Most of the milk in Windsor was pasteurised before this enactment but the entire country will, in due course, be supplied with pasteurised milk. These changes should lead to safer and better milk, which should then eliminate the risk of infection with bovine tuberculosis and other milk borne diseases.

Model Byelaws—Handling, Wrapping and Delivery of Food and Sale of Food in the Open Air

The Council decided to adopt these Model Byelaws so as to enable a better supervision of food premises. There are many catering establishments in the town. Most of the long-established businesses have realised that cleanliness is essential in their own interest as well as the customer's and the majority have installed equipment, in consultation with this department, that will ensure a high standard of hygiene, but a few lag behind and are a menace to health as well as a condemnation to the other traders. The Model Byelaws give the power to deal with such cases and also authority to insist upon a higher standard of personal hygiene which frequently is lacking in many shops. However it is hoped that the co-operation and mutual understanding, existing between this department and the trade, will continue so that the powers in these byelaws will seldom be exercised.

Meat and Other Foods

Details of this work can be found on pages 23, 24 & 25.

Food and Drugs Act, 1938

Eighty-two samples of various foods and drugs were submitted to the Public Analyst. *See page 26.*

Food Poisoning

Notification was received from the Public Health Laboratory, Reading, that typhi-murium had been isolated from the stools of a patient in Old Windsor Hospital.

1. *Agent Causing Outbreak.*

The infecting agent was probably a guest in the house.

2. *Cases forming Outbreak.*

Total notified ... 3 (One notification from the Borough)

Total ascertained ... 3

Fatal ... None

3. *Clinical Features.*—Average interval ingestion to onset.

(a) 12 hours

(b) 36 hours

(c) 60 hours

(a) Main Symptoms—Diarrhoea and vomiting with blood in stools; moderate degree of de-hydration; no nervous manifestations; prostration moderate.

Severity of Illness—Moderately severe.

Duration of Illness—Acute symptoms for about one week, gradually subsiding during subsequent weeks.

(b) & (c) Symptoms were mainly diarrhoea with some nausea and very slight vomiting; recovered in about one week.

4. *Results of Laboratory Investigation*—Typhi-murium isolated.

Food Samples ... Nil.

Food Handlers ... Nil.

Other ... Typhi-murium isolated in 5 cases.

5. *Origin and Preparation of Food Causing Illness.*

The precise food in which the infection was transmitted could not be ascertained because of the long interval between infection and notification to this Department, but I am of the opinion that the guest, who was suffering from gastro-intestinal upset when he came to stay in the town, was in all probability the source of the infection. He assisted in the kitchen and would possibly have handled most of the dishes and many of the foods.

6. *Probable Origin of Infection or Contamination of Food.*

The guest, who was probably the source of infection, frequently ate at canteens and restaurants in London and had had intestinal symptoms on several occasions. He complained of an "upset tummy" when he visited the town.

The three cases recovered but one continued to excrete typhi-murium for about 10 weeks after having recovered.

FACTORIES ACT, 1937**1. INSPECTIONS for purposes of Provisions as to Health
(including inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors)**

<i>Premises.</i>	<i>No. on Register</i>	<i>Number of</i>		
		<i>Inspections</i>	<i>Written Notices</i>	<i>Occupiers Prosecuted</i>
(i) Factories in which Secs. 1, 2, 3, 4 & 6 are to be enforced	71	7	8	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Sec. 7 is enforced	76	51	16	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Sec. 7 is enforced (excluding out-workers' premises)	7	—	—	—
<i>Total</i>	154	58	24	—

2. CASES in which DEFECTS were found.

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>Number of Defects</i>				<i>Prosecutions instituted</i>
	<i>Found</i>	<i>Remedied</i>	<i>Referred to H.M. Inspector</i>	<i>Referred by H.M. Inspector</i>	
Want of Cleanliness	2	1	—	—	—
Overcrowding	1	1	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences—					
(a) Insufficient	2	1	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	16	6	—	4	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	4	3	1	—	—
<i>Total</i>	25	12	1	4	—

Annual Report of Sanitary Inspector

For the Year 1949

TO THE MAYOR, CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS
OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE.

MR. MAYOR, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I respectfully submit for your consideration my
Report for the year 1949.

HOUSING

The following houses were erected during the year :

(1) By the Local Authority—					
Bungalows for aged persons	...	...	...	...	8
Traditional Houses	...	...	...	...	23
Flats (Duplex)	...	...	...	...	31
(2) By Private Enterprise	...	...	...	...	17

The Housing Manager informs me that 131 families were re-housed by the Local Authority during the year.

Housing : Inspections, etc.

Information with regard to action taken under the Housing Act, 1936, during the year is set out in the form below, as required by the Minister of Health.

1. INSPECTION OF DWELLING HOUSES DURING THE YEAR.

(1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	...	...	...	...	...	...	441
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	...	...	...	...	...	...	1698
(2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932	...	...	...	...	...	...	77
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	...	...	...	...	...	...	303
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	...	...	...	...	...	...	32

2. REMEDY OF DEFECTS DURING THE YEAR WITHOUT SERVICE OF FORMAL NOTICES :

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers 95

3. ACTION UNDER STATUTORY POWERS DURING THE YEAR :

(A) *Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936 :*

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs 0

(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :

(a) By owners 0

(b) By Local Authority in default of owners ... 0

(B) *Proceedings under Public Health Acts :*

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied 12

(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :

(a) By owners 19

(b) By Local Authority in default of owners ... 0

(C) *Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936:*

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made 7

(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders 31

(3) Number of Undertakings accepted from owners not to re-let when premises become vacant ... 4

(4) Number of Undertakings cancelled by Local Authority after premises had been rendered fit 4

(D) *Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act. 1936 :*

(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made 0

4. HOUSING ACT, 1936.—PART IV.—OVERCROWDING.

It is impossible to ascertain the actual number of overcrowded dwellings; a complete survey would be necessary in order to obtain this information.

In this connection, I am informed by the Housing Manager that the number of applicants for housing accommodation on her register at the 31st December, 1949, was 911.

GENERAL.

The conditions under which many families are compelled to live, due to the continued shortage of houses, is a cause of grave concern to the Department, a large proportion of the smaller dwellings in the district are really beyond repair. and it will be a great relief when we are permitted to commence slum clearance again.

SANITARY DEFECTS AND NUISANCES

During the year, 1,407 sanitary defects and nuisances were discovered; 273 informal and 26 formal notices were served requiring abatement of the defects or nuisances. At the end of the year, 113 informal and 9 formal notices had not been complied with.

COMPLAINTS

Housing defects	...	...	...	...	...	...	155
Rats and Mice	...	...	...	...	...	...	185
Verminous Premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Ants, flies, beetles, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
Wasps nests, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	110
Food and Drugs	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Offensive Accumulations	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Absence of and dilapidated dustbins	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Overcrowding	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Dirty Premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Obstructed and defective drains	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
Offensive smells	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
Defective paving	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Nuisances from smoke	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Animals kept so as to be a nuisance	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
							544

MEAT AND FOOD INSPECTION SLAUGHTER HOUSE

The number of inspections made at the Government Slaughter House was 766.

The Table following shows the diseases and weight of meat condemned.

	<i>Bulls</i>	<i>Steers</i>	<i>Heifers</i>	<i>Cows</i>	<i>Calves</i>	<i>Sheep</i>	<i>Pigs</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Weight in lbs.</i>
NO. KILLED ...	36	567	648	395	718	3527	47	5938	—
NO. INSPECTED ...	36	567	648	395	718	3527	47	5938	—
ALL DISEASES <i>except Tuberculosis:</i> <i>Whole Carcases</i> <i>Condemned—</i>									
Cystic ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	81
Cysticercus Ovis	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	156
Decomposition ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	134
Emaciation ...	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	2	461
Pyæmia ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	62
Septic Metritis ...	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	2	1440
Suffocation ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	36
TOTALS ...	—	—	1	2	2	4	1	10	2370
<i>Carcases of which some part or Organ was Condemned—</i>									
Abscesses ...	1	32	31	32	—	8	1	105	1680
Actinomycosis ...	1	10	7	6	—	—	—	24	854
Angioma ...	—	9	8	23	—	—	—	40	607
Bruising ...	—	1	4	3	—	1	1	10	162
Cirrhosis ...	2	54	44	26	—	—	—	126	688
Decomposition ...	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	48
Fatty Degeneration	—	1	3	4	—	—	—	8	122
Induration ...	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	3	51
Inflammation ...	—	2	2	4	2	3	—	13	143
Injuries ...	—	3	3	6	—	—	3	15	125
Necrosis ...	—	—	13	2	—	2	—	17	502
Nephritis ...	1	3	3	7	—	—	1	15	26
Parasites—									
Cysticercus Bovis	—	6	11	2	—	—	—	19	558
Echinococcus Cysts	—	10	2	2	—	1	—	15	253
Flukes ...	2	163	107	55	—	16	—	343	4927
Pentastones ...	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2	25
Strongylosis ...	—	2	—	—	—	198	—	200	402
Peritonitis ...	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	2	46
Pleurisy ...	1	23	13	6	—	—	—	43	535
Pneumonia ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	2	15
Urinary Cysts ...	—	2	3	4	—	47	1	57	413
TOTALS ...	8	322	257	187	2	276	8	1060	12182
<i>Percentage of No. of Animals Inspected affected with disease other than Tubercu- losis ...</i>	22.2	56.8	39.8	47.8	0.6	7.9	19.1	—	—
TUBERCULOSIS only									
Whole Carcases Condemned ...	—	5	6	4	2	—	—	17	10887
Carcases of which some part or Organ was Condemned...	9	40	60	87	4	—	3	203	6889
TOTALS ...	9	45	66	91	6	—	3	220	17776
<i>Percentage of No. of Animals Inspected affected with Tuber- culosis ...</i>	25.0	7.9	10.2	23.0	0.8	—	6.4	—	—

WHOLESALE MEAT STORES

Inspections numbered 658. The following carcasses were examined :

Bulls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Steers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Heifers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Cows	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38
Calves	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	159
Sheep	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	370
Pigs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	91
								<hr/> 671 <hr/>

The following is a list of meat condemned at the Depot :

Pork, home-killed	...	9lbs.	Abscess.
Beef, home-killed	...	99lbs.	Tuberculosis.
Mutton, home-killed	...	284lbs.	Cysticercus Ovis.
Canned Corned Beef	...	274lbs.	Decomposition.
<hr/> 666lbs. <hr/>			

BUTCHER'S SHOPS, ETC.

The following was condemned from Butchers' Shops and other premises :

Beef, home-killed	...	44lbs.	Bruising.
Beef, home-killed	...	172lbs.	Decomposition.
Beef, home-killed	...	6lbs.	Cirrhosis.
Mutton, home-killed	...	38lbs.	Decomposition.
Beef, imported	...	216lbs.	Decomposition.
Beef, imported	...	64lbs.	Bone taint.
Mutton, imported	...	15lbs.	Decomposition.
<hr/> 555lbs. <hr/>			

OTHER FOOD PREMISES

The following list of foods was condemned at other food premises :

Bread, Biscuits	...	...	...	...	...	...	lbs.
Butter and Margarine	...	...	...	...	...	...	96
Cake	...	...	...	...	...	...	31
Cereals	...	...	...	...	...	...	90
Cheese	...	...	...	...	...	...	139
Chickens	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Custard Powder	...	...	...	...	...	...	158
Eggs (Dried)	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Eggs (Liquid Frozen Whole Egg)	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Fish (Fresh)	...	...	...	...	...	...	28
Fruit (Dried)	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,698
Gravy Powder	...	...	...	...	...	...	82
							9

Ice-cream	...	...	...	...	...	...	29
Jellies	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Mushrooms	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Mustard	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
Peas (Dried)	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,900
Rabbits	...	...	...	...	...	...	96
Salt	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Sausages	...	...	...	...	...	...	57
Sugar	...	...	...	...	...	...	233
Sweets and Chocolates	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
Tea	...	...	...	...	...	...	32
BOTTLED FOODS—							
Coffee	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Fruit	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Pickles	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Salad Dressing	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Sandwich Spread	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
Sauce...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
CANNED FOODS—							
Fish	...	...	...	...	...	...	74
Fruit	...	...	...	...	...	...	180
Meat	...	...	...	...	...	...	295
Meat and Veg.	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Meat Paste	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Milk	...	...	...	...	...	...	416
Preserves	...	...	...	...	...	...	75
Puddings	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Soup	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
Spaghetti	...	...	...	...	...	...	30
Vegetables	...	...	...	...	...	...	393
<i>Total</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,391

These foods were condemned for a variety of reasons, *e.g.*, decomposition, blown or rusted tins, etc. The number of condemnations was 126. In most cases the attention of the Department was called to the unsound foods by the retailers.

DISPOSAL OF CONDEMNED FOOD

All condemned meat from the Slaughterhouse, Depot and Butchers' Shops is coloured green and removed by a Government Contractor for utilisation in purposes other than human food. Other unsound foodstuffs are dealt with in accordance with instructions issued by the Ministry of Food.

FOOD PREPARING PREMISES

Considerable attention has been given to these premises during the year. Thirty-eight notices for improvement of premises were served and at the end of the year 22 had been complied with.

FOOD AND DRUGS

The following table shows the number of samples taken and submitted to the Public Analyst for analysis and the results of such analysis :

<i>Article</i>	<i>Number Examined</i>				<i>Number Adulterated</i>			
	<i>Formal</i>	<i>In-formal</i>	<i>Private</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Formal</i>	<i>In-formal</i>	<i>Private</i>	<i>Total</i>
Milk	30	2	—	32	—	—	—	—
Butter	4	—	—	4	—	—	—	—
Ice-cream	—	10	—	10	—	—	—	—
Sausages	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	1
Liver Sausage	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Pressed Pork ...	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Veal & Ham Paste	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Meat Paste	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Fish Paste	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Gravy Powder	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Coffee	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Custard Powder	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Dessert Powder	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Junket Powder	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Table Jelly Cry'ls.	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Powdered Gelatine	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Egg Flavouring	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Bun Flour Mixture	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Soup Powder	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Black Pepper	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Cayenne Pepper	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Mixed Spice	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Vinegar	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Apple and Raspberry Jam ...	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Orange Marmalade	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Slab Toffee	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Cough Sweets	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	1
Palm Nut Oil	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Saccharin Tablets	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Yeast Tablets	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Aspirin Tablets	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Parrish's Food	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Syrup of Figs	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Epsom Salts	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Bile Beans	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Cascara Tablets	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Zinc and Castor Oil Ointment ...	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Boracic Ointment	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Tincture of Iodine	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
<i>Totals</i>	35	47	—	82	1	1	—	2

The sausages reported upon as adulterated were sold as "savoury meat sausages" by a shop assistant. The Manager, appearing whilst the purchase was being made, said they should not have been sold as meat sausages as they were savoury links. The matter was referred to the Ministry of Food for their attention. Since then the articles have been correctly described.

The cough sweets were reported as adulterated because they did not bear a label disclosing the composition. (Pharmacy and Medicines Act.) The matter was taken up by the Public Analyst and has now been rectified.

GERBER TESTS.

Two hundred and fourteen samples of milk were examined at the office by the Gerber test; 166 were satisfactory and 48 unsatisfactory. The majority of these samples were taken at the request of the dairyman and were from bulk supplies sent in by various producers. In practically every case where an unsatisfactory result occurred it was eliminated when the samples from each churn sent in by the producer were averaged.

MILK : SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS

TUBERCULIN TESTED :

Number of samples taken	...	...	...	...	46
Passed both tests	...	...	...	...	38
Failed Coliform test	...	...	...	...	2
Failed both tests	...	...	...	...	6

TUBERCULIN TESTED (PASTEURISED) :

Number of samples taken	...	...	...	...	9
Passed both tests	...	...	...	...	8
Failed Phosphatase test	...	...	...	...	1

PASTEURISED :

Number of samples taken	...	...	...	...	15
Passed both tests	...	...	...	...	13
Failed Methylene Blue Test	...	...	...	...	1
Failed both tests	...	...	...	...	1

EXAMINATION FOR TUBERCLE BACILLI (Animal Inoculation) :

Number of samples taken	...	...	...	...	19
Passed	...	...	...	...	19

ICE-CREAM

The number of samples submitted for bacteriological examination was 36, and they were classified by the Bacteriologist as under :

Grade I	...	...	...	15
Grade II	...	...	...	9
Grade III	...	...	...	9
Grade IV	...	...	...	3

36

DAIRIES, COWSHEDS AND MILKSHOPS

The following are registered under the various Orders and Regulations :

Retail Purveyors of Milk	...	...	...	...	10
Dairymen	...	...	...	...	6
Cowkeepers	...	...	...	...	4

The number of cows kept in the district is about 80 ; the various premises have been regularly inspected.

Seven Dairymen are licensed to sell Tuberculin Tested milk, one to bottle Tuberculin Tested milk, three to sell Pasteurised milk, and two Dairymen are licensed to pasteurise milk and sell the same.

From the 1st October, 1949, the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries took over the registration, etc., of milk producers and farm dairies.

COMMON LODGING HOUSE

The common lodging house has been regularly inspected. It has been satisfactorily kept, and has given no cause for complaint during the year.

RATS AND MICE DESTRUCTION

2,487 visits in this connection were made to various premises. The number of rats found dead was 234.

Treatment of the sewers was carried out in April, 92 manholes being baited. The sewers were again treated in November, 93 manholes being baited. The estimated kill in the sewers was 410.

DISINFECTION

In infectious cases, bedding and clothing are removed to the Steam Disinfector at Dedworth. The rooms are sprayed and fumigated. During the year disinfections were as follows :

Articles of bedding and clothing disinfected	...	...	815
Articles of bedding and clothing destroyed	...	...	13
Rooms disinfected	...	...	227

BED BUGS

The eradication of bed bugs during the warm months takes a great deal of time. During the year the following work was carried out :

Council houses found to be infested	...	...	13
Council houses disinfested	...	...	13
Other houses found to be infested	...	...	32
Other houses disinfested	...	...	32

In the 13 Council houses, 35 rooms were affected, and in the 32 other houses, 60 rooms.

The method adopted for freeing houses from bed bugs is to spray with an insecticide containing D.D.T.

OTHER PESTS

The Department was called upon to help in the destruction of other pests as under :

Wasps	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	131
Bees	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Hornets	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Cockroaches	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Crickets	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Flies	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Maggots	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Silverfish	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Beetles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Fleas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Ants	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Mosquitoes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Moth	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

MEANS OF ESCAPE IN CASE OF FIRE

Various factories and other premises have been examined and notices served for the provision of proper means of escape in case of fire. Before any notice is served, the co-operation of the Fire Service is sought.

Premises visited with Fire Officer	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
Notices served	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Notices complied with	...	...	...	...	...	...	2

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

Proceedings were taken against a land owner for permitting land to be used for camping purposes on more than 42 consecutive days without holding a licence from the Local Authority. A fine of £5 was inflicted by the Justices.

SUMMARY OF INSPECTIONS, ETC.

Baths, Public	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
Canine Meat Stores	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Common Lodging Houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Drainage	...	...	...	...	...	...	240
Dwelling Houses—							
Infectious Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	40
Disinfection	...	...	...	...	...	...	35
Housing Act Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	77
„ „ Re-inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	226
Overcrowding	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
P.H.A. Inspections (Housing)	...	...	...	...	...	...	342
„ Re-inspections (Housing)	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,031
„ Inspections (other than Housing)	...	...	...	...	...	...	249
„ Re-inspections (other than Housing)	...	...	...	...	...	...	95

Verminous Premises, Council Houses	...	...	...	16
„ „ Other Houses	...	...	...	117
Factories, Shops, etc.—				
Bakehouses, Mechanical	...	...	...	13
„ Non-mechanical	...	...	...	5
„ Mechanical (Re-inspections)	...	...	...	1
„ Non-mechanical (Re-inspections)	...	...	...	1
Factories, Mechanical	...	...	...	28
„ Non-mechanical	...	...	...	1
„ Mechanical (Re-inspections)	...	...	...	9
Outworkers	...	...	...	6
Offices, etc.	...	...	...	6
Restaurant Kitchens	...	...	...	55
Shops Acts	...	...	...	48
Food and Drugs—				
Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops	...	...	...	44
Food Preparing	...	...	...	135
Ice-cream	...	...	...	114
Meat Depots	...	...	...	658
Samples taken	...	...	...	417
Shops <i>re</i> Meat	...	...	...	103
Shops <i>re</i> other Foods	...	...	...	357
Slaughter-houses	...	...	...	766
Interviews with Owners, etc.	...	...	...	1,475
Legal Proceedings and Enquiries	...	...	...	5
Markets and Stalls	...	...	...	94
Meetings	...	...	...	47
Merchandise Marks	...	...	...	214
Notices served	...	...	...	33
Piggeries and Stables	...	...	...	10
Public and Other Conveniences	...	...	...	32
Rats and Mice	...	...	...	2,487
Other Pests	...	...	...	57
References to Other Departments	...	...	...	179
Refuse Tips	...	...	...	17
Smoke Observations	...	...	...	15
Tents, Vans and Sheds	...	...	...	77
Water Courses	...	...	...	4
Water—Samples taken	...	...	...	16
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	434
Refreshment Bars	...	...	...	3
Escape in Case of Fire	...	...	...	71
				<hr/> 10,548 <hr/>

In conclusion, I desire to express my sincere thanks to all members of the Department for the very able manner in which they have carried out their duties during the past year.

I am,

Your obedient servant,

F. ARNOLD,
Chief Sanitary Inspector.

LUFF & SONS LTD.
PRINTERS
ST. LEONARD'S ROAD, WINDSOR
